HUGHES ON HONEST POLITICS.

PEOPLE CANNOT BE EXPLOITED FOR SELFISH INTERESTS.

Relation of State and National Antherity Will Work Itself Out According to the Interests of a Practical People as the Demand is Presented, Governor Says.

Boston, Feb. 12.-Gov. Hughes of New York, Congressman Kahn of California and William H. McElroy of New York were the chief guests and speakers at the annual Lincoln banquet of the Middlesex Club to-night.

Gov. Hughes received a very friendly greeting from the 400 members who at-Before the speaking began he received a tremendous ovation as he threaded his way around the tables in order to reach an alcove room where the overflow were loudly calling for a sight of the New York executive.

Gov. Hughes returned to Albany on the midnight train. Gov. Hughes said in part: A difficult question is presented as to any matter which has not been hitherto regarded as an essentially national question and where the issue is whether the power of the State shall be increased or that of the Federal Government increased.

Whoever maintains the affirmative of that proposition with reference to any question has a heavy burden of proof and must be prepared to take account not only of advantages of local exercise of power according to local traditions and local needs but to the special danger which may result from overburdening the national administration.

The necessities of trade and the multiplying facilities of intercommunication have insensified the consciousness of national unity and there is no greater cause for congratulation than the growth of national sentiment and the supreme sense of unqualified allegiance to a common country. But in the distribution of powers by which

the national Government possesses the Inherent powers essential to the maintenance of national character and of ability to deal with matters necessarily of national conwith the common defence and the general welfare, with duties, with the monetary standard, and with interstate commerce while the State Governments ratein control of matters with which they can properly deal, with insuring the interests of the people as a whole, we find perhaps the most important guarantee of the perpetuity of

the republic It may safely be asserted that questions of the extension of Federal powers will be dealt with as they arise in accordance with the judgment of the people as to their real interest in the disposition of any particular Whatever changes the future may bring will be determined ultimately, not by sentiment nor by the repetition of arguments regarding the original sovereignty of the States, but will result from considerations

of paramount public advantage. The relation of the States to the National Government, so far as the issue of States rights is concerned, has been settled. We are an indestructible nation of indestructible States. But we are a practical people and any question of redistribution of power will be settled in accordance with the practical considerations. If it should appear that the powers of the States are inadequate to deal with a subject hitherto retained in their keeping and that the interests of the people as a whole imperatively demand the assumption of power by the Federal Government, the people will provide for the assumption

But before that question is determined it is important that there should be and un-doubtedly will be, a cautious and deliberate consideration of the evil to be corrected and due recognition of the importance of local sconomy to the greatest extent compatible with the general welfare, and the people must be satisfied, on the particular merits of the case, of the necessity of Federal inter-

It is at once apparent that to insure the efficient administration of State governments and the settlement of many of the problem that now confront us that the State adminis-tration emancipate itself from all dependence upon or control by private interests of any

There are those, though I believe them relatively few, who desire a reconstruction of society. Some are influenced solely by Utopian dreams and others are looking in vain for any other remedy of existing mischief. But there is no division of disinterested opinion as to the necessity of terminating favoritism in administration and of securing the discharge of governmental functions in the interests of all

There is a determination on the part of the people no longer to be exploited for the benefit of the few through the use of priviliges conferred by Government or through obtained through corrupt administration. form can obscure this supreme issue of the

day. Herein lies the lesson for party organzations and party managements. The people have no complaint to make of the organizations as such, but they demand that party organizations shall not fatten at the public expense. They demand that party leaders shall not be the hirelings of financiers. They respect every legitimate effort to promote an avowed party policy and every proper means to secure the administration of government for the purpose of carrying out that policy. But they are determined to defeat any man or any set of men who, under cover of pretended loyalty to party, are simply seeking political gain and the protection and enrichment of special interests. They oppose party machinery which is used to secure the election of so-called representatives who are chosen, in fact, to perform the bidding of those who

supply the money to pay election expenses. We honor the principles for which the of the country's honor and in the preservation of the nation's credit. But the most obvious lesson of the day is that no organization can obtain any permanent success unless it convinces the people that in its relation to all those matters of administration which justly have no partisan bearing its motive is loyal and disinterested service to all the

political outlook and for high minded leadership we rejoice the more in the memory which is perhaps our choicest national heritage and whose honor we are gathered to-night. As the burdens of government increase and becomes more and more difficult to adjust the administration of government to increasnecessity placed upon character. Provision for education and for material

As we study the demand for this larger

comfort is becoming daily more abundant. But every possible emphasis must be placed on the importance of developing and strength aning that sense of honor and of individual obligation which in the last analysis is our sole protection. The character of him whom we hold in lov-

ing memory to-night is a benediction to the

At the conclusion of his address Gov Hughes was informed of the death of ex-Gov. Higgins. He expressed regret and immediately cancelled his engagement to speak before the New England Dry Goods Association. Representative Julius Kahn of California

addressed the club on the "Japanese Question." His address was a defence of California's attitude toward Asiatics.

T Cousin of Admiral Evans Missing.

R. W. C. Evans of 128 West Ninetieth street reported to the police of the West 100th street station last night that his father, Hugh H. Evans, 57 years old, had been missing from home since the night

before.
Mr. Evans said his father was a cousin of
Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N.
Mr. Evans, Sr., came to this city from New England several weeks ago.

APPROXIMATELY JAPANESE. Jihel Hashiguchi Finds "Madama Butterfly"

Censorable in Spots. In "Madama Butterfly," which is now being presented in the Metropolitan Opera House, the girls that are represented are supposed to be girls in a tea house in Nagasaki, Japan. And a tea house in Nagasaki that is supposed to have so many girls to be represented can be anything but a respectable house. It naturally follows, therefore, that Cho-Cho San herself could not be of respectable character. And for a girl who had allowed herself to be a member of such a house to have such an unusual constancy in her faith in the American, Pinkerton, who is nothing but a traveller who yields to his fleeting fancy of the moment, is rather an artistic inconsistency The writer of the story, if he meant to make Cho-Cho San a representative of Japanese women, should not have placed her in a tea house. If he did not know what sort of a place a tea house as pictured on the stage is his mistake is excusable. But if he knew he has libelled on the Japanese

No doubt there is immorality in Japan, as there is everywhere else. But an audience who, knowing a fact or two about a Japanese tea house, welcome the beflowered presentation of a situation which can be nothing but an outcome of immorality ought to be censured for their stupidity It is a pity that whenever any Japanese story is dramatized in this country or in Europe some Japanese authorities are not

As for the stage setting, there is no doubt that it was done admirably, and the stage setting as presented in the Metropolitan Opera House was an improvement over that of the Garden Theatre at least in one respect; namely that it had no torii, an arch, which had been put up in the Garden Theatre. A torii is an arch in front of a Shinto shrine. A Buddhist monk should never be made to come of a torri, except by accident.

by accident.

The way the girls dress in kimono is improving every time, although much more improvement can be made to it. The best dressed girl on the stage was Miss Homer as Suzuki. But the sashes the girls were were fastened on their backs, way up to their shoulders by some thread. The Japanese women do not fasten sashes in that manner.

in that manner.
Why do the girls walk with such minoing steps. Those steps may be meant to imitate the steps of Japanese women. But they are rather exaggerated. Let the girls

walk naturally.

As for the music, I can say nothing. The
Western music is always too complicated Western music is always too complicated for a Japanese to appreciate its beauty. Even Caruso's celebrated singing does not appeal very much more than a barking of a dog in a far away woods, which heard from a distance naturally excites man's organs of hearing and feeling. The part in the music that appeals to me more strongly is where the Japanese pieces come in the moment the band play these pieces, they make me smile in spite of myself.

JIBEL HASHIGUERI.

DR. AUSPITZ DISCHARGED.

Then Withdraws His Complaint Against

Girl and Flance. The complaint of Hannah Jensen, a young woman of 107 East Eighty-ninth street, against Martin W. Auspitz, a physician of 157 East Ninety-third street, accusing him of criminal assault, came up before Magistrate Breen in the Harlem court yesterday. At the same time were heard the charges of attempted felonious assault made by the doctor against the girl and her flancé. Charles A. Crowninshield, a mechanical draughtsman residing at 109 East 114th street. After hearing the girl's story and the testimony of Dr. Auspitz and several witnesses called by him the charge against the physician was dismissed. He then withdrew his complaint against the girl and Crowninshield.

At the hearing before Magistrate Breen vesterday the girl said: "This doctor hecame acquainted with me in a restaurant in Cortlandt street in which I was employed is assistant manager. He told me he knew what caused the shortsightedness I am troubled with and advised me to call on him. I did so. While making an examination of me, with no attendant present in the room and while it was impossible for me to make any struggle, he assaulted me

"I told my sweetheart about this last week, as we are very soon to be married. Dr. Auspitz had told me that he was willing Dr. Auspitz had told me that he was willing to answer to my brother or any of my male relatives at any time for anything he had done to me. So I took Mr. Crowninshield along with me last night. My intention was to make him confess to my flance to what he had done to me, as he had promised. He refused to do this. Then there came a struggle and the pistol was taken from me by the doctor. Any assertion that Mr. Crowninshield knew that I had the pistol or that we visited Dr. Auspitz with any intention of blackmail or that any threat to shoot him if he did not give us a thousand dollars as he said is false." us a thousand dollars as he said is false

statement. Dr. Auspitz denied that he had ever assaulted the girl. Blackmail was their assaulted the girl. Blackmail was their object in visiting him, he said, and Crowninshield had given the girl the pistol with the words: "If he does not compensate you with a thousand dollars, then shoot him." The girl had hesitated and he had taken this opportunity to wrest the pistol from her. Only then he did learn that he was accounted at having assaulted the girl, he accused of having assaulted the girl, he

Maud G. Blaker, a nurse attached to Auspitz's office, said that she was in the doctor's room whenever he treated any female patient. She had been there every time the Jensen girl was treated and no assault had ever taken place. Auspitz's assistant. Dr. Hirtenstein, confirmed this.

OBLIGING INSURANCE MEN. Officers of Indiana Company, Accused of

Grafting, Help Things by Resigning. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.-Andrew M. Sweeney, president, and Samuel Quinn. vice-president, of the State Life Insurance Company resigned at the meeting of the directors this evening.

They submitted a letter to the directors calling attention to the testimony that had been given in the inquiry started by the State and referred particularly to the fact that evidence had been given tending to show that each of them had received a large sum of money as commissions on the purchase of the present State Life Building from the Churchman heirs. They were led to offer their resignations that the company might not suffer from their presence as officers when the inquiry is over.

They also asked that the directors insti-

tute suit at once for the recovery of the money alleged to have been received as

money alleged to have been received as commissions, in order that the truth or falsity of the charge might be investigated in a court of justice.

The resignations were accepted. The action of Sweeney and Quinn was not unexpected, as there has been an increasing demand from policy holders for their retirement, at least till the questions involved in their administration can be settled one may or another.

in their administration can be settled one way or another.

It is in evidence before the State that each of them got \$25,000 rakeoff when they purchased the building from the Churchman heirs and in a letter to one of his brothers. W. F. Churchman, who conducted the sale of the building, declared that "the hogs wanted even more."

Many Fire Hydrants Frozen Up in Brooklyn.

Hydrants all over Brooklyn were frozen up yesterday and Monday, and in some instances the firemen were compelled to use water from the houses while thawing out the sources of street supply. Firemen were busy all yesterday melting the ice in the hydrants so as to be ready for emer-

MEETING FOR CLEAN MILK.

PASTEURIZATION THE ONE WAY SAY THE SPEAKERS.

Dr. Sparge Says That to Keep Milk Pure at Help-Drs. Williams and Green Agree.

Cooper Union was filled last evening with men and women from Dr. Charles Sprague Smith's People's Institute who wanted to know how to keep down the summer death rate among the babies. There were three experts who told how, and the answer was just one word-pasteurization.

Dr. John Spargo, author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children," was the first speaker. He first asked: "How are the people of America going to free themselves from the ignorance and greed that is responsible for the loss of so many baby lives each year?" His answer was that the people must be educated to demand a pure milk supply and, until such a supply could be given, to demand pasteurization of all milk given to Dr. Spargo pointed out that although

nature has endowed the human mother with some power which makes it impossible for her to transmit typhoid, yellow or other fevers and diseases through her milk, such diseases and many others are easily transmitted through cow's milk. He described the sources of New York's milk supply, spoke of the prevalence of tuberculosis among the cows and told how rapidly bacteria multiply in milk. One thousand bacilli to every ouble centimetre, or quarter teaspoonful of milk, he said, was all a baby ought to be asked to handle, according to the greatest authorities. He added that in this country there had been going on for many years a certified milk movement which asked for milk with not more than 30,000, and that those interested in the movement had not been able to realize even this modest ideal of "pure milk." Milwaukee, he said, has made a

milk." Milwaukee, he said, has made a standard of 250,000 germs to a cubic centimetre and calls it "pure" at that: Boston lets it go at 300,000 germs, and New York has no standard at all.

Just what New York gets sometimes was shown, said the speaker, by a recent report of a committee to the British Parliament in which it was shown that in one New York store in Allen street milk purchased for thirteen consecutive days and chased for thirteen consecutive days and examined immediately after purchase was found to have 133,233,000 bacilli to the quarter teaspoonful. Dr. Spargo characterized this condition as the greatest dis-

grace of the city.

"If the whole story of New York's milk were told," said the doctor, "it would be so terrible, so revolting that it would leave a million miles behind the revelations of the

million miles behind the revelations of the Chicago packing houses."

The remedy for this condition, Dr. Spargo declared, was either to keep the milk really pure from the cow to the consumer or to pasteurize it. The former was the ideal method, he said, but it was impossible to bring about ideal conditions at once, and the conditions at once, and the conditions at once, and the conditions are once of the conditions are once on the conditions are once of the condit bring about ideal conditions at once, and the only remedy while waiting for the milk millennium was pasteurization. He explained that pasteurization meant heating the milk to 160 degrees and keeping it there for from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

"All the bacilli that live after that," said the doctor, "deserve to."

He explained that this was Nathan Straus's method, and declared that when the women of America realized what Mr. Straus had done they would erect a monu-

Straus had done they would erect a monu-ment to the man "who more than any one else has helped to save the babies." He then went on to explain that education had caused an increased demand for pasteurized milk and that the demand had been met by so-called commercial pasteurized milk, which was heated to 160 degrees, but only kept there 20 seconds instead of 20 minutes. This, he explained, doesn't bother the germs much. As to real pasteurization, he declared that without going into figures he could state once and for all, without fear of being differed with by anybody, that "the death rate in cities where pasteurization

used goes down and down and down."

The opponents of pasteurization, he said, based the opposition on several grounds, invited the dairymen and others to be as dirty as they liked, since the germs were to be killed anyway. These people, among whom was Health Commissioner Darlington, the speaker explained, believe that the source of pollution should be looked after above all things. This, said Dr. Spargo, would be a good thing, but he insisted that it was a far off ideal and that in the meantime pasteurization is an abso-ute necessity if the lives of the babies are

to be saved.

Dr. Spargo ended by saying that after all the two schools of the "clean milk" men and those in favor of pasteurization were not very far apart in their wishes and that the worst difficulty lay in the fact that either the cleaning of the sources of supply or pasteurization meant an advance in the

"It's a hard problem," he said. "If we don't improve the milk the babies will die and if we do improve the milk and raise the price the babies will die." The cause of the trouble lay, he thought, in the unconomical sources of milk supply—the small farmer and small dealer—and he advocated better organization and warned his audience that Socialist though he was he believed that a kind of "milk trust"

was necessary.
Dr. Lindsay R. Williams, chairman of the executive committee of the New York milk committee, made a plea for more inspectors and asked his audience not to kick when the tax rate went up. He said that eighty inspectors were absolutely necessary instead of the present number, fourteen.

After making out a good case for a pure milk supply he admitted that conditions couldn't possibly be improved before next summer and declared that until conditions were improved pasteurization was abso-

lutely necessary.
In closing he warned his hearers that after the germs were killed the milk must be the germs were killed the milk must be kept in a cool place, around 45 degrees, or the bacilli would begin at once to multiply.

Dr. Green, in charge of the Nathan Straus laboratory, said that he had come down to look after the pasteurization end of the discussion, but didn't feel it necessary to do any defending after listening to the other speakers.

Dr. Darlington had been invited to attend the meeting and tell the People's Institute just why he didn't like pasteurization. He sent word that it would be impossible for himself or any representative possible for nimeen of his department to be present

STATES WORRY RAILROADS. Three Legislatures Make the Rate Two

Cents and More May Follow Suit. CHICAGO, Feb. 12.-Passenger traffic

managers over the entire country are much concerned over the action taken to-day three State Legislatures in passing bills reducing the maximum rate per mile to two cents. Iowa, Missouri and West Virginia all passed such measures. Railroad men say the action is taken in retaliation for cutting off passes. Chicago railroad officials are talking

the possibility of the wave of public feeling on the rate question becoming general. Fear is expressed that such a de-mand may be made on Legislatures in the Middle West and that practically all

the States in the Central Passenger Associa-tion territory will pass similar bills. Comparatively few States have such bills before their legislative bodies now. If the present sessions of the Legislatures adjourn without any two cent fare bills being introduced members of the associa-tion are hopeful that the wave of senti-ment will die out before another year.

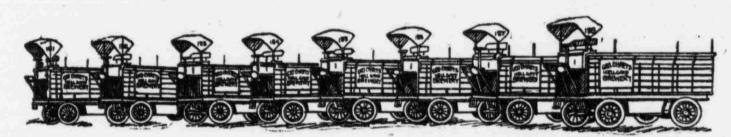
Frozen to Death in the Street. A man, poorly dressed and without underclothing or socks, was picked up on a snowbank in front of 200 East Sixty-fifth street yesterday. Ambulance Sur-geon Draper of the Presbyterian Hospital said he had been frozen to death.

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ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND WAGONS.

All sizes of from 1,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. capacity.



Each of these trucks is doing the work of four horses. Geo. Ehret now has FIFTEEN Electric Trucks and after an experience in their operation of four years has just

ORDERED SIX ADDITIONAL TRUCKS.

WOMAN SUICIDE IN SUBWAY.

DERANGED BY FAILURE TO MAKE AN INVENTION PAY.

Miss Annie Kipp, Trained Nurse, Leaps From Platform in Front of Local Train and is Hurled Over to Express Tracks -Had Lost Money by Patent Scheme.

Anna L. Kipp, a trained nurse, who lost money in trying to have put on the market a steamer chair she invented, committed suicide vesterday morning by throwing herself in front of a subway train that was pulling into the Sixty-sixth street station. Before her body reached the tracks she was struck by the bumper of the first car and hurled fifteen feet away, passing between the iron pillars ad falling on the express tracks. Her skull, jaw and several ribs were fractured; cuts and bruises covered her body. Two hours after she was removed to Roosevelt Hospital ahe died without regaining consciousness.

Adam Edelsohn, the ticket chopper, saw her pacing up and down the platform for half an hour. She appeared in deep distress, but he thought she was probably waiting for a friend and paid littleattention to her, as she let train after train go by. Finally she started upon hearing the rumble of a southbound local and walking hurriedly to the extreme north end of the platform she sprang forward.

The motorman applied the emergency brakes and brought the train to such a short stop that the passengers were thrown from their seats. Many thought that a collision had occurred and there was a wild scramble to leave the train. The excitement didn't subside until every passenger had reached the platform. The woman, who was unconscious, was

carried to the platform by John Lennon, a track walker, and Policeman Welch of the West Sixty-eighth street station sent in a hurry call to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. Twenty minutes elapsed and no surgeon arrived, and then the policeman called Dr. Draper from the Presbyterian Hospital and Miss Kipp was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where she died. A notebook found on the tracks a few feet

from where the woman was struck led to her identity. It contained her name and the address of Edward A. Schwartz, who conducts a fashionable boarding house at 80 West Eighty-third street, where Miss Kipp lived last spring, when she was trying to interest chair manufacturers in her pat

Wilson B. Brice, a lawyer of 100 Broadway, who was Miss Kipp's attorney, was seen at his home, 170 West Seventy-fifth street. He said that the woman was mentally deranged as a result of brooding over her patent. She was born in Germany thirty-five years ago and came here when a young roman and entered the school for nurse graduated in 1896 and up to a year ago was

graduated in 1896 and up to a year ago was employed here.

On her first trip to this country she conceived the idea of a self-reclining steamer chair, which she made adjustable to any position by a small lever. Her brother, Leonard Kipp, who owns a machine shop in Waterbury, Conn., constructed the chair as she designed it, and she was so hopeful that she would reap a fortune that she that she would reap a fortune that she abandoned her work and travelled through out the country trying to have chair manu

out the country trying to have chair manu; facturers put it on the market.

Miss Kipp interested many prominent people in her invention and she had it patented in this country. England, Germany and Canada. A little over a year ago R. Dupont Ammen of the Scientific American sent her to Brice, who was retained as her attorney. Shortly thereafter they organized the Seaman Chair Company, of which Mr. Brice was president and Miss Kipp secretary and treasurer. Her brother Kipp secretary and treasurer. Her brother and her sister-in-law were stockholders and incorporators.

She was feeling pretty downhearted last July, and upon the advice of her physician she went to Germany. Mr. Brice said her friends here joked with her about the invention and that she took it very much to heart. Recently she began to act queerly. For a time she lived at a nurses' home at 1107 Lexington avenue, but recently had been staying with friends

at 2465 Broadway.

Mr. Price said she had sunk a lot of money in the patent steamer chair, but that several months ago, when she made a will, several months ago, when she had a win, it developed that she had property in Connecticut. A.C. Weil, a lawyer, of 198 Broadway drew up the will, but Mr. Price didn't know whether it was ever executed. She received money not long ago from her uncle, lichael Kipp, a retired brewer of Miss Helen Biermann and Miss Gertrude

Ackaman, nurses, who were graduated from the German Hospital with her from the German Hospital with her, identified the body in Roosevelt Hospital late yesterday. To-day it will be sent to the home of her brother, 18 Irion

New Haven Road's Quarterly Report. NEW HAVEN, Feb. 12.-The report of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road for the quarter ended December 31, issued to-night, shows gross earnings of \$14,027,309

an increase of \$481,240 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1905.

The operating expenses were \$8,977,000 an increase of \$440,730 The net earnings from operation were \$5,050,308, an increase of \$40,519. The income from other sources than operating increased \$74,727. The in-terest, rentals and taxes increased \$354,139. The net income from all sources for the of \$238,901.99 compared with the same



You cannot match this car for runabout simplicity and liveliness combined with power, capacity, strength and style.

This runabout carried four people 57 miles on 13 gallons of gasoline in the recent Chicagoedar Lake contest; and carried four people 682 miles for \$3.38 per passenger in the New York Motor Club's great six-day tour, winning the gold medal for all \$1,500

Almost touring-car ability, without the complications or expense.

A combination not found in any other car. R. M. Owen @ Co., 36-40 West 60th Street, New York.

Autos: Buy Now. Spring Soon!

Prices will SOAR this spring owing to the steady demand all winter, naturally bringing about scarcity of good cars. "Dictum sapient! Sat Est."

Largest Stock, Largest Plant Anywhere. Pinest force of experts in New York.

DEMONSTRATIONS CHBERFULLY GIVEN properties buyers.

DEMONSTRATIONS CHBERFULLY GIVEN prospective buyers.
Sacrifice of High Class Autos at present. Pierces, Packards, Peerless, Royal Tourists. Maxwells, Cadillacs, Panhards, Locomobiles, Nationals, Mercedes, Haynes, Renault, Charron, Girardot-Volgt, Decawilles, Thomas, Rainiers, in Limousines, Landaulettes and Runabouts.
Broadway Automobile Exchange Buildings. 247-249 W, 47th and 1780-1782 Broadway.

Times Square Automobile Co.

Automobile Owners' Supply Depot Where supplies are retailed at wholesale prices. A visit will convince all and save you HUNDREDS of DOLLARS on your purchases.

1655 Broadway, between 51st and 52d Sts.

Automobiles Wanted. SPOT CASH BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE E CHANGE. 247-249 West 47th St. (Telephone 3007 Bryant.)

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID surgical instrument, truss and elastic hosiery business; owner retiring; easy terms; no brokers. J. H. MAR-SHALL, 373 6th av., Brooklyn.

ENGLISH AGENCY WANTED.
I want to represent, in England, some well kn
well established American manufacturing
Write RIPPLEDENE, box 100 Sun office. INDICTED FOR U.S. MAIL FRAUDS Presentments Against Officers and Directors

of American Reserve Bond Co.

District Court here to-day indictments vere returned against Moses Greenwood. Jr., William J. Elledge, Dod G. Gibson Penry C. Snyder, A. Smith Bowman, Rober Maupin, W. J. Kress, F. J. Lunbeck and P. Warren, offcers and directors in the American Bond Reserve Company of Chicago and the companies merged into it, the North American Investment Company of St. Louis, the Colonial Security Company of St. Louis and the Southern Mutual Bond on a charge of using the mails in a scheme to

Each indictment has three counts, based on as many complaints of fraud made by J Switzler of Columbia, Mo., and Mrs Marie Mays and H. S. Whitener of St. Louis.

Town Gets 8600,000 in Trust Forever MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Feb. 12. - The Plymouth county Probate Court yesterday closed up the estate of the Plirce family. The town of Middleboro is benefited to the extent of \$600,000, which sum is left in trust for the town forever. The estate has been in process of settlement for five years. Chester E. Weston, the administrator and executor, filed the final account and it was accepted. PAWNBROKERS' SALES.

CENTRAL AUCTION CO., M. SHEEHAN,
Auct., 152-154 Canal st., will sell at 10 A. M.:
Feb. 13—By B. Gutter, 125 Bowery; diamonds,
jewelry, &c., pledged from No. 9100, July 1, 1905,
to 13951, Jan. 15, 1906, inclusive, and all older dates.
Feb. 13—By H. McAleenan, 194 8th av.; clothing,
&c., pledged previous to Feb. 5, 1906,
Feb. 14—By R. Simpson Co., 9 Myrtle av., Brooklyn; diamonds, jewelry, &c., pledged to Jan. 1,
1908, No. 23452, and goods held over.,
Feb. 14—By A. Schlang, 1858 3d av.; clothing,
&c., Nos. 19000 to 23800.
Feb. 15—By H. McAleenan, 194 8th av.; diamonds,
jewelry, &c., pledges Nos. 40000 to 68000, Dec. 31,
1905; Nos. 1 to 4000, Jan. 22, 1906; also gun No. 81009,
pledged in 1904; all goods held over included.
Feb. 18—By H. McAleenan, 466 Fulton st., Brooklyn; diamonds, jewelry, &c., pledged from No.
21850, Dec. 1, 1905, to No. 1085, Jan. 1, 1906, inclusive,
and all goods held over.
Feb. 18—By H. Breckwedel, 473 Grand st.; clothing pledged to Feb. 10, 1906.
Feb. 10—By R. Simpson &c Co., 143 West 42d st.;
diamonds, jewelry, silverware, &c., pledged from
Nos. 18000, Oct. 1, 1906, to Jan. 1, 1906, and all goods
held over.
Feb. 20—By E. Berger, 460 6th av. and 460 West held over. Feb. 20—By E. Berger, 460 6th av. and 460 West 42d st.: diamonds, jewelry, &c., pledged previous to Feb. 10, 1908.

I. I., FIRUSKI, Auct., 70 Bowery, sells 10 A. M.:
Feb. 14—Order Wm. Simpson, 91 Park row; all
diamonds, watches, jewelry, goods every description pledged prior Dec. 14, 1905, to No. 73781, all older
dates.
Feb. 14—M. Manning & Sons, 7570 3d av.; clothing,
&c., pledged prior Feb. 4, 1906,
Feb. 15—Order J. P. Lemon & Co., 476 6th av.;
all diamonds, watches, jewelry, goods every description pledged prior Jan. 15, 1906, to No. 13904,
all older dates.
Feb. 15—M. Levy, 45 Carmine st.; jewelry, clothing, &c., pledged prior Feb. 5, 1906,
Feb. 18—Goldstone Bross, 518 6th av.; all diamonds, watches, jewelry every description pledged
prior Feb. 10, 1906, to No. 58505, all older dates.
Feb. 19—Levy & Cook, 615 Hudson st.; clothing
jedged prior Feb. 9, 1906.
Feb. 20—Order H. Stern, 516 6th av., all diamonds,
watches, jewelry, goods every description pledged
prior Feb. 10, 1906, all older dates.

JULIUS SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, by Jos. Shongood's Sons. Auct'rs, 94 Bowery:
Feb. 15—Jewelry, watches, diamonds, &c. J. J. Aaron & Son, 191 Grand st.
Feb. 18—Jewelry, watches, diamonds, piedges for Nov. and Dec., 1905, Nos. 52675 to 57128. M. Simons & Son. 94 Hester st.; Harris & Co. 665 3d av. Feb. 18—Clothing, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Feb. 10, 1906, Nos. 65800 to 74677. C. Keller, 2243 8th av. Feb. 19—Jewelry, &c., piedged-to Feb. 12, 1906, M. A. Newman, 693 Columbus av.

ELI SOBEL. Auct., 98 Bowery, sells 10 A. M. all goods piedged prior Feb. 8, 1908, and held over. Feb. 13—Jewerry. H. Naftal, 842 8th av. Feb. 14—Clothing. J. Goldsmidt. 1187 2d av. Feb. 19—Clothing remnants, dresses, shoes. &c. M. Rothman & Sons, 443 Canal st.

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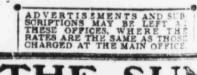
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